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**PERSONAL INJURY—MITIGATION OF DAMAGES—RECEIVING MONEY FROM OTHER SOURCES THAN WRONGDOER.**—The fact that a person other than the wrongdoer, as a mere gratuity, pays to one injured as the result of his negligence a sum equal to the amount he would have earned had he been able to work during the period of his disability, is held, in *Nashville, C. & St. L. R. Co. v. Miller* (Ga.), 67 L. R. A. 87, not to mitigate the damages due by the wrongdoer to the injured party for lost time. The subject of mitigation of damages for personal injury by fact that injured person has received from some source other than the wrongdoer money because of the injury is treated in a note to this case.

**ACCIDENT INSURANCE—FAILURE TO GIVE REQUIRED NOTICE OF ACCIDENT—WANT OF KNOWLEDGE DOES NOT EXCUSE.**—Want of knowledge of the policy by one of two mine operators for whose benefit insurance against liability for accidents to employees has been effected by the other, and want of knowledge of the accident by the latter, are held, in *Deer Trail Consol. Min. Co. v. Maryland Casualty Co.* (Wash.), 67 L. R. A. 275, not to excuse failure to comply with the requirement in the policy that immediate notice of an accident be given to the insurer.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—DAMAGING PRIVATE PROPERTY—INJUNCTION WILL NOT LIE TO STAY IMPROVEMENT OF STREET—CONS. 1902, SEC. 58.**—Under a constitutional provision requiring compensation in case property is damaged for public use it is held, in *Clemens v. Connecticut Mut. L. Ins. Co.* (Mo.), 67 L. R. A. 362, that injunction will not lie to stay the improvement of a public street, according to a grade lawfully adopted by the municipal corporation, until the damages are paid to the complaining property owner, where none of the property is taken, but is merely subjected to consequential injuries.

This question may arise under sec. 58, Cons. 1902.

**TELEGRAPH COMPANY—OBSTRUCTION OF LINE—DUTY TO NOTIFY SENDER OF MESSAGE.**—A telegraph company receiving a message for transmission is held, in *Swan v. Western U. Teleg. Co.* (C. C. A. 7th C.), 67 L. R. A. 153, to be bound to notify the sender in case the line is obstructed so that the message cannot be sent within a reasonable time, so as to give him an opportunity to avail himself of other modes of conveying the desired information to the sendee. A note to this case discusses the question of duty of telegraph company to notify sender of message if it cannot be promptly transmitted or delivered.

**TELEPHONE COMPANY—PATRON'S AGREEMENT NOT TO USE LINE OF RIVAL COMPANY.**—That a patron of a telephone company has broken his agreement not to make use of the lines of a rival company is held, in *Gwynn v. Citizen's Teleph. Co.* (S. C.), 67 L. R. A. 111, to give the former no right to refuse to grant him further service.

**SALE OF STOCK IN BULK—SEC. 2460A, VA. CODE 1904.**—A decision which is of general interest in view of the fact that the "bulk sale law" has now been